KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

It is at Least 50,000,000 Bushels, and Mar-

TOPERA, Kan., July 2.-Assessors' returns

from sixty-one counties indicate that the total area of wheat this year is about 3,000,000 acres,

an increase of 500,000 acres over the last estimate of the State Board of Agricul-

if present conditions are no better than those

of April, when the last State report was made, will amount to seventeen bushels, so that Kan-

sas has raised at least 50,000,000 bushels of

wheat this year, and there is a possibil-

ity of 60,000,000. The great increases in

area are in the western counties, Sher-

man county, at the extreme western end

man county, at the extreme western end of the State, has 126,959 acres of wheat this year, compared with only 46,021 acres last year. Other important western counties showing increases are: Ellis, increase 16,000; Norton, increase 7,000; Philips, increase 2,000; Russell, increase 5,000; Thomas, increase 14,000; Sheridan, increase 6,000; Rice, increase, 10,000; Rush, increase 11,000.

The Assessors' returns for the sixty-one counties which have reported show a corn area of 5,221,791 acres, compared with 4,904,829 acres in the same counties last year. If the same proportion is maintained throughout the counties not reporting the corn area in Kansas this year is about 8,500,000 acres, and will break all records for corn area in any State in the Union. The Kansas corn area last year was 7,897,000 acres.

Thousands of Acres Laid Waste by the Bitster

TOPERA, Kan., July 2.-For three days

blistering hot wind has swept over the western half of Kansas, completely cooking corn and all kinds of fruit. Thousands of acres of promising corn have been burned as if with fire. Hundreds of farmers who relied upon this crop are left with nothing. Travellers crossing the plains of Colorado say the heat is almost suffocating.

BIKE COP STOPS A RUNAWAY TEAM.

A pair of horses drawing a brewery truck and driven by Emil Bistil of 408 East Fiftyfourth street, were frightened by a red crosstown car at Fifty-ninth street as they were go-

ing up First avenue about 5 o'clock yesterday

The will of Mayer Lehman leaves about \$1.

charitable bequests, to his widow and seven children: Mt. Sinai Hospital, \$15,000; Hebrew Be

nevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, \$7,500

Will of John W. Shaw.

The will of John W. Shaw, who died at the

Hotel Netherland on June 14, leaving \$700,000

gives \$20,000 each to his sisters, Emma D. Payntar and Margaret Burhans of Kingston and Rosina Hondricks and Hannah S. Cooley of Newburg. The reat of his estate goes to his widow, Lucy A. Shaw.

Dinner to Mr. Hadyn Bartlett.

On the eve of his departure a private dinne

was given at the Lotos Club last evening to Mr.

Hadyn Bartlett, a prominent London solicitor.

Among those present were Messrs Peter B. A. Widener, M. W. Hazeltine, Julian Hawthorne, Chandos Fulton, David A. Monro, Charles Gaton, W. H. Johnstone, Nugent Robinson, ex-Gov. Bunn and Col. Heap, U. S. A.

Minnie Reifel, 5 years old, while looking out

of a rear window of her home on the fourth floo

at 341 West Thirty-eighth street resterday, lost her balance and fell to the yard. She was killed. Josoph Krauske, 2 years old, fell from a sec-ond-story window at 428 East Seventy-seventh street and was killed.

Tobacco is man's most universal

luxury; the fragrant aroms of

Mastiff Plug Cut starts people to

pipe smoking, even those who never

used tobacco before.

POLICE LOSE MRS. NACK. THE SUSPECTED WOMAN TAKEN OUT

OF THEIR HANDS.

Objects to Her Further Bemanamen prison on a Formal Complaint—How They Tried to Wring a Confession from Her. Mrs. Augusta Nack, the mistress of William Gieldsensuppe, the missing rubber of the Mur-ray Hill baths, got far enough out of the elatches of the police resterday to make it impossible for them to work any more "thirtymird degrees" on her to force her to confess she killed Gieldsensuppe. She did it in spite of the police and in spite of the pro-test of the District Attorney's office, both of which agencies were being backed by the newspapers that are trying to prove that the body at the Morgue, which was found piecemeal ts different parts of the city, is that of Gieldsensuppe, and that Mrs. Nack killed him. At Headquarters Mrs. Nack, according to the stories printed yesterday, and which were denied by the police, was surrounded with the instruments with which it is alleged Gieldsensuppe was killed and cut up. Occasio ally she would be suddenly confronted with the vered legs of the body. Occasionally she would be forced to undergo a physical examination and for an hour or so afterward would have to listen to the alleged "damning evidence" against her At other times she would have to submit to having her nails cleaned and scraped while she listened to the story of the conviction of Frenchy for the murder of the old woman Shakspeare solely on the evidence found under his finger

her to have nervous prostration if she was not guilty. She laughed at them and said that Meansuppe would turn up all right. Mrs. Nack was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The law requires that she shall be arraigned faily or she wouldn't have been taken there. The Central Office men wanted to keep her under their immediate control, and when she was arraigned one of the assistant District Atterneys told Magistrate Flammer that in the interest of justice the woman should again be semanded. He said that the police had not completed their investigation of the case, and it was very necessary that she should be held at parters until that was finished. Emanuel Friend, who represented her, protested vigor-"That made the same excuse vesterday." he

sails. They told other stories calculated to

break her down if she was guilty, and to cause

mid, "and I told your Honor then that they would not keep their promise and that they would ask again that she be remanded. At Police Headquarters she has been forced to undergo all manner of scares, to say nothing of examinations by clairvoyants, palmists, chi-ropodists, astrologists, kangaroos, and fakire, in the hope of forcing her to say something that would incriminate her. All this in spite of the fact that there is as yet no complaint against asr. We do not know of what she is accused except that we read in the papers that a man has been murdered and that she knew the man. We assert that this man has not been mur-

dered.

Magistrate Flammer nodded his head and read the law, which forbids the detention of any person by the police for more than forty-eight hours without an examination in a police sour. The Assistant District Attorney made another speech, asserting that justice demanded the woman's detention. "And the law demands a complaint or her discharge," said the Magistrate, and that ended the matter. The court took a recess while the complaint was being drawn up.

Magistrate Flammer and half a dozen medical experts, a few astrologists, a small congregation of palmists, a number of Spiritualists, and a few other freaks who had been hired by the newspars that are trying to convict Mrs. Nack of murder retired. Magistrate Flammer said to the reporter who asked about the case: "I have earefully abstained from going into the case, but from what I have learned of the way in which he woman has been treated at Police Headquariers I must say that I think those methods more fitted for the days of the inquisition than the present. It seems to me more important that this woman have all the rights that are accorded to her by law than that the detectives should be enabled to extort a confession from her."

her."

It took three-quarters of an hour for the com-plaint to be formulated, and the document finally turned out was a surprising one, in that it did not accuse the woman of murder, although it purported to. Here it is:

perported to. Here it is:

Joseph O'Donough, detective sergeant of the Cenmil Office, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on or about the Feth day of June, 1897, at the
city and county of New York, Augusta Nack, now
here, and another person who is not yet arrested, deponent has good cause to believe and does believe
hat the said Augusta Nack and said unknown person,
both or either of them, with force and arms, did then
and there feloniously, wilfully, and intentionally, and
from a premeditated and desiberate design, effect the
death of one William Gleidsensuppe, and did kill and
sky the said William Gleidsensuppe.

Deponent further says that portions of a human
boly have been found within the jurisdiction of the
diy and county of New York and which have been
positively identified as parts of the body of the late
William Gleidsensuppe by Frank Gartner and others,
which deconners to the recommendation.

which deponent is informed and verily believes to be been as the parts of the body indicate very clearly that the scenared met his death in a violent and brutal managery the use of some deadly weapon. Deponent the state of the

sea not yet arrested, with the crime of killing the said Wilfism Gieldsensuppe, and prays that the said Asgusta Nack be held to answer and dealt with according to law.

It will be noticed that Mrs. Nack, an unknown person, or both or either are accused, and that here is not a positive statement even that a hurder has been committed. When this complaint was presented the Magistrate opened court in his private room, which was well filled with the palmists and astrologists and Spiritualists and fakirs. O'Donohue swore to the complaint there and Mrs. Riger, the olicioth woman, swore that what she had told O'Donohue was true. Then the detective was sworn again, and Assistant District Attorney Mitchell stamined him. The detective teatified to the story of the arrest of Mrs. Nack, which has been printed, and of the cut-up body at the Morgue. He was made to describe this is detail, and those who had seen the body listened with astonishment to the story he told. It came out after he told it that he hadn't seen the body until after an autopsy had been performed. O'Donohue said that when he arrested Mrs. Nack she told him the story about a fight between Gieldsensuppe and another boarder last winter, in which Gieldsensuppe had taken a pistol from the boarder. She also told him that Gieldsensuppe was a great man after women, and that he wasn't true to her. She said she didn't know why she should be arrested. On cross-examination O'Donohue was asked if he knew a murder had been committed. He said he didn't. He didn't know that the body at the Murray Hill baths, was sworn. Garther told of the identification of Gieldsensuppe's body, and how positive he was that it was the body of the missing man because of a malformation which a decarded. He said he saw thousands of men every year and he had never seen such a malformation in any other. After the lawyers got through with Gartner an adjournment was suggested and the Assistant District Attorney in hated that it should be until wednesday morning.

"You will reamed the prisoner to

course," said Assistant District Attorney of softly, nat!" shouted Mr. Friend. ees she consents to being remanded she committed to the City Prison." said the rate.

Mile committed to the City Prison," said the Magistrate.

"Won't you consent I" pleaded Mr. Mitchell,
"Not by a —" began Mr. Friend, and Mrs. Nack was committed to the City Prison where she need see no one she does not want to see.

When the delectives who took Mrs. Nack to committed to Police Headquarters last evening Acting Inspector O'Brien granted an audience to the reporters. He said he didn't want to talk about the matter because District Attorber Mitchell had advised him not to do so. He did say, however, that he was theroughly satisfied that the mangled coruse at the Morgue was the body of William Gieldennuppe. "I am also theory of which the mangled he continued," that the sam was murdered, that the murder was

bolier's Match name. O'Brien said that he believed Mrs. Nack had purchased the oilcoth of Mrs. Riger.

Early on Friday morning a sixteen-foot row-boat, painted white, with a red streak, was stolen from the landing of the Sunswick Hotel at the corner of Broadway and the Boulevard in Astoria. In the boat when it was stolen were a painter, twenty feet long, and a quantity of hemp rope of the kind that was bound around the fragments of the body of Gieldaen-suppe. The boat belonged to an Englishman living at 112 Elm street, Astoria. In fifteen years no rowboat had been stolen from the Sunswick, and the boat owners of the town are considerably stirred up over the matter. The boat has not been recovered. The town of Astoria has cropped out in this case on every occasion, and as the rowboat was stolen the night the murder is supposed to have been committed, the theft is being looked into with particular interest.

committed, the theft is being looked into with particular interest.

August Peterson, a nephew of Gieldsensuppe, living in Philadelphia, came over to this city yesterday with the avowed intention of examining the body at the Morgue. He had lived in close association with Gieldsensuppe while the latter was in Philadelphia, and he told friends, before starting for this city yesterday, that he knew of marks on the rubber's body that would enable him to decide positively whether or not the body at the Morgue was his. Up to a late hour last night Peterson had not put in an appearance at the Morgue,

THE TIMES AND JAMESON'S RAID. Cable Despatches from Miss Shaw Largely Re-

sponsible for the invasion. LONDON, July 2.- The Parliamentary South African Committee to-day resumed its inquiry into the Transvaal raid. Flora Shaw, the colonial editor of the Times, was called to the stand, and she produced the cablegrams that had passed between herself and Cecil Rhodes before the raid, which the cabal in London against Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had predicted would prove so damaging as to compel him to resign. The revelation, however, roved to be chiefly damaging to the reputation of the Tymes for ability and honesty. The communication showed that Miss Shaw cabled to Rhodes, then Premier of the Cape

Colony, on Dec. 17, 1895, as follows: "Held an interview with the Secretary of the Transvaal, Dr. Leyds, who left here Saturday for The Hague, Berlin, and Paris, Fear his negotiations with these parties. Chamberlain is sound in case of the interference of European

is sound in case of the interference of European powers, but I have special reason to believe he wishes you to do it immediately.

Rhodes cabled Miss Shaw on Dec. 30:

"Inform Chamberlain I shall get through all right if he supports me, but he must not send a cablegram like the one he sent to the High Commissioner in South Africa to-day. The crux is whether I will win and South Africa will belong to England.

Miss Shaw, in answering questions put by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Labouchera, Chairman Jackson, and others of the committee said she never showed the Rhodes cablegram to Mr. Chamberlain, nor had she any reason for saying that Mr. Chamberlain was "sound" or wished Rhodes to "do it immediately." She also admitted that she never gave or received any information from Mr. Chamberlain upon the subject.

Chairman Jackson asked if she did not think her interview with Dr. Leyds had enabled the Pretoria Government to know what was going on, and the witness sheeplahly replied that she hought not. She admitted that she had shown her telegrams in the Times office, but said that she had not shown them on the outside.

On Dec. 10 Miss Shaw cabled Rhodes as follows:

"Can you advise when you will commence

she had not shown them on the outside.

On Dec. 10 Miss Shaw cabled Rhodes as follows:

"Can you advise when you will commence your plans? We wish to send at the enrilest opportunity sealed instructions to the representatives of the London Times in the European capitals. It is most important to using their influence in your favor."

Miss Shaw admitted that she did, in fact, send instructions to the Times agents abroad so as to defend the raid, foreseeing that the European Governments were likely to object and intervene.

To-day's testimony shows that the Times was not only implicated in but largely answerable for the farce of the raid, as well as for grossly misleading Rhodes.

Chairman Jackson announced that Dr. Harris, ex-Secretary of the Chartered Company, was abroad, and the committee had been unable to bring him to tell about the telegrams between the company and Rhodes. The committee then adjourned until Tuesday.

To-day's sop to the public indignation does not come anywhere near clearing up the mystery. Nobody knows how many more cablegrams are in hiding or how sensational are their contents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2,-M. Nelldoff, the

Russian Ambassador, was insulted in the streets yesterday by a number of Turkish soldiers, who called him a Giaour and other names. The sol-diers were arrested. NEPHEW OF GEN. PORTER DEAD.

Clubman and Civil Engineer Who Kept a Res-

taurant in Third Avenue. Monroe Wheeler, a nephew of Gen. Horace Porter, died yesterday at his home, 604 Third avenue, of heart failure. He was 36 years old, and was educated as a civil engineer. Through Gen. Porter's influence he secured an appointnent as a member of the United States Survey Corps in the West in 1889. He gave up the Corps in the West in 1889. He gave up the place two years later and returned to the home of his mother, Mrs. James Wheeler, a widow, and a sister of Gon. Porter. He was a member of the Union and Manhattan clubs at this time. He married in 1892 and engaged in the real estate business. He gave it up after a while and started in the restaurant business on Third avenue. He leaves a widow. The funeral will take place on Tuesday at his mother's home in Nutley, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Harman, Professor Emeritus of Dickinson College, one of the most learned and best known men in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Baltimore yesterday. Dr. Harman was born in Maryland in 1822. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1848. He became a professor in the Baltimore Female College, and for nino years was associated with Dr. Clinton Morgan in the administration of the Light Street Institute, a classical school in Baltimore. In 1868 he became professor of languages in the West Virginia University, remaining one year and then resigning to take a Journey abroad. After his return from abroad he was elected, June, 1870, professor of ancient languages and literature in Dickinson College. Since 1879 his chair had been that of Greek and Hebrew. He was admitted to the Baltimore Conference in 1871.

Peter Rankin, the colored sexton of the North Reformed Church in Newark, died in the City Hospitial there yesterday. He was \$4 years old. He had been sexton of the church for thirty years, and for sixty years a servant in the household of the late Rev. Jr. Polhemus. He was formany years the best known man of his color in Newark.

Edward Schickhaus of Brooklyn, President of the State Banking Company, late President of Obituary Notes.

Newark.

Edward Schickhaus of Brooklyn, President of the Biate Banking Company, late President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and a member of the old Water Board, died last night of a complication of diseases. He had been ill for several weeks. He was 60 years old. He leaves a family.

The Rey, Carl A. S. Barach, and 54 parts.

a family.

The Rev. Carl A. S. Berach, aged 54, pastor of St. Martin's German Luthoran Church at Annapolis, Md., died last evening. He went to Annapolis from Atlants, Ga., four years ago.

Col. Penn, United States immigration agent in British Columbia, died suddenly on the steamer Charmer on Thursday in the Gulf of Georgia.

Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Take a Holiday. Big and little firecrackers made a great noise in the wheat pit on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday. Business was practically suspended from I o'clock in the afternoon, and the members devoted themselves to a preliminary Fourth of July celebration. The Produce, Catton, and Coffee exchanges are all closed today. The Stock Exchange is open.

Fireworks in Honor of the Fourth.

Arrangements have been made by Pain to have two celebrations at Manhattan Beach this summer in honor of the Fourth of July. The first will take place to night, the eve of the 4th, and the accord will be given on Monday night, the 5th. Netwithstanding the claborateness of the programmes on each occasion the Græco-Turkish war spectacle will be given as

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M. arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M. arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—449.

planned in this city, and that Mrs. Nack participated is the grime."

He was asked if he knew whether the crime was committed in this city, or if he had any idea where it was committed, but he refused to answer. He also refused to speak about the missing Martin Thorn or give the result of the interview he had with Mrs. Nack yesterday morning before she was taken to court.

All the olicloth and other wrappings found on the pieces of the body were removed from the Morgue to Police Headquarters yesterday, and at the proper time will be produced in court by the police as evidence.

No trace had been found of the head, the Captain said. The letters and others papers found in Mrs. Nack's place, most of which were written in German, had not been translated. The finding of \$300 sewed in the woman's corset was not important, according to O Brien because he knew that she had drawn \$315 from the bank since last Friday. When the bank officials stated that she had drawn \$315 from the bank since last Friday. When the bank officials stated that she had withdrawn her account they were right in one respect. She had, however, opened an account again under her mother's maiden name. O'Brien said that he believed Mrs. Nack had purchased the olicloth of Mrs. Riger.

Early on Friday morning a sixteen-foot rowpany of a New York regiment of which Deputy Chief of Police Cortright was Captain. He served all through the war as a private, and, at its close, was honorably discharged. Then he returned to this city and after learning the ways of Wall street in the banker and broker on his own account. In Wall street he lost a moderate fortune which he had inherited from his father.

Having always had a fondness for art, and having been an art student for a time in Paris. Hervé drifted into buying and selling pictures and dealing in bric-a-brac. Until two years ago, he had for some time an office in the Decker building. He was married, and lived with his wife and stepson at 151 East Seventy-second street, where, when he gave up his office in the Decker building, he transacted all of his business. The story of what led up to the tragedy of yesterday was told by Mrs. Hervé to a SUN reporter last night. She said :

" My husband has been a dealer in fine paint ings and bric-à-brac ever since he left Wall street. I am told that he was considered an art connoisseur. However tha may be, I know that he did a large business. Four years ago, when entering a Third avenue elevated train, he met for the first time Rosina Drolet, a married woman, who at that time carried on a dressmaking business in Seventy-fourth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. She lived with her husband, who was painter by trade.

"Mrs. Drolet was accompanied by another roman. As the two women entered the car my husband called the attention of Mrs. Drolet's companion to the fact that Mrs. Drolet was about to drop something from her dress skirt pocket. Hearing this, Mrs. Drolet made some remark in French. That was the beginning of the acquaintance which developed into an intrigue between the woman and my husband, and which ruined his life and

her husband left her. The woman then moved into an apartment at Thirty-fourth street her sister and brother in law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gauthier. From papers left by my husband. I know that he paid the rent of the apartment and contributed substantially to the support of all the occupants. So great was his infatuation for the woman that, at any hour of the day or night that she sent for him, he

of the day or night that she sent for him, he would go to her.

"In 1895 my husband bought an interest in the European rights of the kinetescope, and sent Mrs. Drolet to Europe to look out for the business. There she went under the name of Hureau, and her trip abroad of six months cost my husband nearly \$2,000. She came back in March, 1896, and stayed for a time, I think, at the Hotel Martin. About a year ago she took the lease of the house at 110 East Twenty-eighth street under the name of Mme. Bureau, the rent of which my husband paid. In addition to what she received from Mr. Hervé she added to her income by letting lodgings.

"About a year ago my husband told me everything relating to his intrigue with the woman, and asked, yes even implored me, to do what I could to free him from her. He said she had ruined his life, squandered his money, and had made him a disgrace to his friends and to his family.

"I looked into the matter, found that all my

ruined his life, squandered his money, and had made him a disgrace to his friends and to his family.

"I looked into the matter, found that all my husband said was true, and then informed the woman's husband. He was able to confirm all that I had told him. Early this spring Mr. Hervé wished to raise some money, and I gave him four diamond rings, upon which he got a loan of \$600. I found that, instead of his putting that money into his business, he gave it all to the Drolet woman. He afterward redeemed the diamonds and gave them to hor. I learned of this through his confession to me. One day he asked me if I wanted my diamonds, and I told him I did. Then, he said, go to Mme. Hyena Drolet the always called her the hyena, because he said that was the most dangerous animal he knew), and ask her for them. She has told me that, if you will come after them, she will give them to you. I finally consented to see the woman, because I thought I might save my husband. When I saw her she refused to give me the diamonds, and I had her arrested for stealing them. When arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Police Court on June 4 she said that she had pawned the rings, and the Magistrate compelled her to give me the tickets. There were only three tickets. rings, and the Magistrate compelled her to give me the tickets. There were only three tickets, and when I asked her for the other one she said that her sister, Mrs. Gauthier, had the other ring. I subsequently got that ring from Mrs. Gauthier.

and when I asked her for the other one she said that her sister, Mrs. Gauthier, had the other ring. I subsequently got that ring from Mrs. Gauthier.

"After that scene in court my husband saw little of the woman. Never a day passed but that he would come to me, with tears in his eyes, and thank me for the freedom I had given to him. The last time I saw my husband alive was this morning, about 5 o'clock. He had been restless most of the night. About 5 o'clock, He had been restless most of the night, About 5 o'clock, He had been restless most of the night, About 5 o'clock he got up and dressed and asked me to take a walk with him in the park. I told him that he really couldn't expect me to get up at that lour in the morning simply to take a walk with him, and he said that he knew it was inconsiderate of him, and that, while I was getting more sleep, he would go down stairs and ask a young man who is living with us to accompany him.

"He was so nervous and so unstrung that, after he went downstairs, I found it impossible to close my eyes. When I heard the street door open and shut I got up, went to the window and peered out through the shutters of the blinds. Mr. Hervé was standing in front of the house looking at my window. He stood there for some time and then walked west toward Lexington avenue, looking back at the window at almost every other step. At the corner of Lexington avenue, and Seventy-second street he took one final look backward and then hurried down the avenue. That was the last that I saw him alive."

What Hervé did after leaving his home is set forth in a statement made by the Droist woman after she was shot to Ambulance Surgeon Ramsey of the Manhattan Hospital. Mrs. Drolet told him that between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning she received a telegram announcing that her sister, Mrs. Gauthier, was dying and requesting her to come to the Gauthler flat, 271 Wost 114th street, immediately. The telegram was signed Henry C. Gauthier.

Continuing her statement, Mrs. Drolet told Dr. Ramsey that she rep

replied:

"Well, I won't go back with you, no matter what you do."

Then, according to the woman's story, Hervé drew a revelver and fired at her four times. During the conversation the man and woman had stepped backward down the stairs and stood in the hall. When the first shot was fired the woman says that she stood a little to the east of the foot of the stairs. The first shot hit her in the small of the back. In quick succession, she says, Hervé fired three more shots at her. The second one lodged in the back almost opposite the first shot, the two shots being on each aide of the spinal column and about three inches from it. The third shot struck the wainscoting in the hall, and the fourth struck her in the back of the neck and lodged there. As soon as Hervé had fired the first shot the woman began to acream. At the second shot she fell to the floor. Directly after the fourth shot was fired Hervé fired the fifth and only remaining bullet in his pistol into his right temple and fell to the floor, face downward, his feet toward the door and his head about four feet from the stairs.

The shooting brought all the tenants in the house to the main hall. Among them was the wounded woman's sister. Mrs. Gauthier. When she saw what had happened she became hysterical and fell across Mrs. Drolet's prostrate form. Passers by in the street were attracted to the hall almost as soon as the tenants in the house were. As the crowd gathered Mrs. Drolet asked some one to go for her husband and to call a priest. When asked where her husband and was she sald she didn't know. A boy hurried around the corner for Father John



HIS ELOQUENT STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Everything Tends to Fill the Patricts with Hope and Vigor-Big Vote at the Elec Senor G. de Quesada, charge d'affaires of the Cuban republic in Washington, has received the following letter from Gen. Calixto Garcia:

"MEJIA, Holguin, May 29. "Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, Washington, D. C. "MY DEAR FRIEND AND COMPATRIOT: I had the pleasure of receiving your esteemed letter of the 4th inst.
"If the Cuban people needed to maintain its

unbroken resolution for independence, if our spirits were to fall and our courage weaken and we were to doubt our triumph, nothing could be more encouraging than your letter, in which you speak of your mission in Washington and your well-founded hopes in the rectitude of Congress and the high aims of the American people and its present Government.
"It can do and should do a great deal in our

J. Keogan, the pastor of the Catholic church in 118th atreet, near St. Nicholas avenue. At the same time somebody called Dr. J. H. Dodson of 301 West 114th street; and Policeman Barnell of the West 125th street station, who was on post almost in front of the house when the shooting took place, rang a hurry call for an ambulance. post almost in front of the house when the shooting took place, rang a hurry call for an ambulance.

When Dr. Dodson reached the house he said Hervé was dead, and that he could do nothing for the woman. Father Keegan arrived soon afterward and reneated over the woman the prayers for the dying. Mrs. Drolet was taken to the Manhattan Hospital in the ambulance, and it was said there last night that there were slight hopes of her recovery. Hervé's body was removed to the West 125th street station, and subsequently, at Mrs. Hervé's direction, was taken charge of by an undertaker. Hervé was 59 years old, and the woman he shot is 33. She is a French Canadian, short, dark, and not good looking.

Among Hervé's papers, which were found after the shooting by Mrs. Hervé, were two notes, one of which read as follows:

"My Poor and Good Marie: Remember that, if anything happens to me, let all the newspaper men know what I have told you about what the (Hyena) Madam Bureau Drolet and her sister, Mrs. Gauthier, 271 West 114th street, also 293 Church street, have done to me. Have my body cremated. Your poor but unfortunate

C. F. Hervé."

On the reverse side of this note Hervé wrote this:

"I paid Dr. Richmond ef Thirty-first street favor, taking into consideration only the reality of things and the strictest justice. The fact is that we are keeping up a just war, more vigorous and more powerful every day, because our enemies are every day weakened by the losses in their army in battle and by sick ness; weakened by their enormous expenses and debts, by their war in the Philippines, by the Carlist uprisings, by the desertion of their soldiers, and by a thousand other things, all of which tend to bleed and impoverish them. It seems as if everything had conspired to fall upon Spain at this time as a just punishment for her great crimes.

"We, meantime, are receiving new life from the valuable resources which reach us from abroad, from the numerous recruits which come from towns held by the enemy, who increase our ranks or join our peaceful and laboring people, whose labor provides for our army with-out a dollar spent either for salaries or food.

On the reverse side of this note Herve wrote this:

"I paid Dr. Richmond of Thirty-first street and Sixth avenue 875 for the false teeth of Mrs. Gauthler and \$250 for the false teeth of Rosina (Hyena) Bureau Drolet. I took dinner at Mr. Gauthler's house with himself, wife, son, and Rosina B. Drolet more than twenty times. Gauthler knows all.

On a card, dated June 20, 1897, the following was written:
"My DEAR MARIE: If anything happens to me please don't have my body at your house, send it to the undertaker, the one who attended Claude, and tell him to have me cremated, and not to let any one see me. Your unfortunate hushand,

C. F. H. "By these advantages we are daily gaining ground on the enemy, pushing him more and ore, to such an extent that he is to-day lit erally confined in the towns controlled by him and to the land on which he stands. He is in trenched in the last strongholds of his uncer band,
In another communication to his wife Hervé
said that he paid Gauther's rent for the apartment at Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue,
and in another communication he wrote:
"Call the girl Delia for witness. The hyena,
Rosins Bureau Drolet, has ruined my life and
cost me over \$10,000."

and to the land on which he stands. He is interched in the last strongholds of his uncertain domination. Such is the condition of our contest. We occupy three-fourths of the island, and under us is almost all the Cuban population. We have war material and food, armories, shoe factories, salt works, and all that is necessary to hold on indefinitely.

"The Spaniards, on the other hand, occupy the shells of the towns, the few that remain, for many have disappeared. They do not dare to go more than a half league from them, unless in large columns, to transport provisions from one garrison to another, or from a town to one near by, and they are constantly fired upon by our troops. They never remain in the open longer than is strictly necessary, and then they return to their refuge within the town walls.

"Under those circumstances so briefly sketched, what remains for the Spaniards with which to triumph—if they still believe that they can triumph! Spain has no more men, as was proven in the case of Gen. Polavicja, to whom she denied the 20,000 men he asked for the Philippines; and even if Spain had men and would send them, they would not improve her chances much, because on their arrival a large part of them would become ill and have to go to the hospitals, there to die or become invalids. "What has become of the 200,000 men who have been brought over! Just now many newspapers in Spain are demanding the roturn of 30,000 or 40,000 men who are liable to sickness; and as the same number, approximately, has returned to Spain, you can judge whether she will be able to replace them.

"Everything then leads us to believe that Spain's hopes are founded upon obtaining a new compromise, which, like that of the Zanjon treaty, will again submit us to her power. This explains her offers of ample reforms, even of home rule, as I see in the newspapers; but this is a futile hope, for you must know, and I want you to make it known everywhere, in my name, for the little that may signify, that we will compromise absolutely with nothin

and an its same number, approximately, has reb as also to replace them.

"Everything then leads us to believe that Spain's hopes are founded upon obtaining a treaty, will again submit us to her power. This explains her offers of angine reforms, even of home rule, as I see in the newspapers; but this you to make it known everywhere, in my name, for the little that may signify, ing which does not men the independence of Cuba. There is not a single man here, to the last humble soldier, to whom you can spak (of protest, Our cause is born of mature reflection, of a necessity felt for many years, and as one work of all on the state of the s

ing up First avenue about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They started up the avenue on the run, with the driver and his helper powerless to control them.

Bicycle Policeman Cavanagh was at Fifty-pinth street when the runaways started. He jumped on to his wheel and started after the horses. The horses raced up the avenue at a rate that made it impossible to overtake the truck until Sixty-sixth street was reached. As they crossed the street Cavanagh drew alongside of them and wheeled up on the off side of the horses until he was able to catch the bridles. He did this about halfway between Eixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh street, and when he had a good grip on the bridles he jumped from his bleyele, giving it a push that sent it into the gutter and clung to the headstalls of the horses. His weight forced their noses down to the ground, but they dragged him to the corner of Sixty-seventh street. There they stopped. His bicycle was not damaged. 000,000, with the exception of the following

> CALLING WEYLER BACK. Havana Fearful Without Him-Rivera's Dec-

nevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, \$7.500; Monteflore Home for Chronic Invalids, \$5.000; Hospital for Hebrews in New Orleans, \$3.000; orphans and widows' home in New Orleans, called the Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans, \$3.000; Lebanon Hospital, \$5.000; Educational Alliance, \$2.500; Hebrew Techni-cal Institute, \$2.500; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, \$2.000; St. Mark's Hospital, \$2.000; New York Orthopsedic Dispensary and Hospital, \$1.000; German Hospital, \$1.000, and the Hebrew Infant Asylum, \$1.000. perate Condition. HAVANA, via Key West, July 2,-Several despatches have been sent to Gen. Weyler in Santiago de Cuba requesting him to return to Havana as soon as possible. The Spanish authorities regard the situation here as very grave, and they are afraid to let the Captain-

General remain away longer.

The consensus of opinion among the Spaniards is that Gen. Weyler's campaign in the east at this time of year is a mistake, and that the withdrawal of forty battalions from the west has strengthened the revolution to an alarming extent in the provinces of Matanzas and Ha-

windrawal of forty datamons from the west has strengthened the revolution to an alarming extent in the provinces of Matanzas and Havana.

The number of arrests made on Tuesday in Guanabacoa for political causes is thirty-six. The majority of the arrested are well-known persons of families long resident in that town.

The charge made by the Cubans that Gen. Rius Rivera is dying of poison administered to him while he was in the Cabana fortress is gaining general credence. No physician would dare to say in Havana that it is true, and the authorities also will deny it, but they cannot conceal the fact that Gen. Rivera is dying of a stomach trouble suddenly developed, and not of the wounds he received when he was captured at Pinar del Rio.

A man who is in the hospital of San Ambrosio, where Gen. Hivera now lies in an almost hopeless condition, writes to the correspondent of The New:

"The General is not allowed to be seen except by Spanish officials or Spanish newspaper men, who declare, under instructions, that the General is satisfied with the treatment he receives, and with the sanitary conditions of the hospital. These statements are the worst lies that can be imagined. The hospital of San Ambrosio is a filthy place, with accommodations for only a third of the sick persons now confined in it."

The number of Spanish solders now sick in the island is 40 per cant. of the total.

In Santa Chara city write that many die in the streets of starvation.

The discontent among the Spanish soldiers, owing to lack of pay, has induced the officers to authorize the columns to plunder wherever they go. The Spanish soldiers capture cattle in the country and then sell them in the towns. The farmers who protest are made prisoners, and are court-martialled as abettors of the revolutionists.

The insurrents have made a second dashing attack on the outskirts of the important city of Cientages.



At your service till 1 o'clock Everything man or boy wears, day or night, on land or in the

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

BRYAN'S STATE SHAKY. Nebraska Is Prosperous and There Is Tre Among the Silver Factions.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 2.- The first move of the motallists of Nebraska for the fall campaign in this State was made last week, when the State Central Committee of the silver Democrats met at Lincoln. The leaders say that they propose to make the issues similar to what they were during the Presidential campaign.

The committee's session was marked by con-siderable animation. The chief point of dispute eemed to be over the language of the memorial to be addressed to the Populist Central Committee and the Central Committee of the silver Republicans of the State, inviting them to fuse in the interest of bimetallism. Some of the Democrats thought the address should give notice clearly that the chief office to be filled this fall-that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court-must be given to a Democrat; but others thought it unnecessary to raise so early an issue which is sure to cause trouble soon enough. It was finally concluded to ask the other factions of the silver element to hold their conventions at the same time and place as the silver Democrats, without specifying any object other than ecuring fusion in the interest of bimetallism This was done.

Though Mr. Bryan carried the State by thing like 15,000 majority, the advocates of the white metal are by no means sure they can keep up the average this year, or even carry the tate at all. It is an open secret that a majority of the Populists of the State are opposed to fusion this year, unless they can nominate the candidate for the Supreme Court bench. In view of the fact that only two Regents of the State University are to be elected in addition to the Supreme Court Justice, the factions will have considerable trouble in dividing the spoils to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying that the Democrats should yield the point to the Populists, but they are not inclined to do so. Then, again, Judge Scott of Omaha, who was elected by the Republicans and then turned fusionist along free silve lines, is out for the nomination of Supreme

are equally active, and declare that they will have a ticket in the field this fall, and will do all they can to contribute to the success of the sound money element, provided silver is made the issue, which Mr. Morion very much doubts. He is inclined to think the situation will resolve itself into the old-time fight of parties for the offices, and that Bryan and his freesilver dreamers will be mere incidents of the situation.

Bryan, however, is in dead earnest, for he has already announced that he will stump the State from one end to the other, and will make the situation capacially clear to the farmers. The farmers are just at present tickled to death over the combination of the most extraordinary crop prospects and the bounty Congress has agreed to place on sugar beet product and chiccory, both of which are being extensively raised in the State this year. Consequently they are in no mood to be told just at present that they need free silver to make them presperous. In truth, the rural districts are much more prosperous at present than the towns and cities.

WAS REED'S RIG HOODOOED? An Unlucky Drive for Two Parmers of Drea-

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 2.-John Reed and Charles Davis, farmers, living near Dreahook, went to Milltown yesterday with two wagon oads of grain. On returning, when near White House, Reed, who was driving shead of Davis, fell from his wagon and landed under the wheels. Davis picked him up and placed him under a troe. Reed was unconscious, one arm was broken, and he was bruised on the head and

broken, and he was bruised on the head and body.

Tying his own team, Davis unhitched one of Reed's horses, mounted it, and rode toward white House for a physician. He was in sight of Dr. Purcell's office when the horse stumbled and fell, throwing Davis violently to the ground. His right leg was broken and he was severely bruised. When his injuries had been treated he told of Farmer Reed's accident, and both men were removed to their homes.

Released from a Spanish Prison.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Consul-General Lee telegraphed the State Department to-day that Augustine Clemente Betancourt, an American citizen, had been released from a Spanish prison in Cuba on condition that the leave the island at once. Betancourt had been in prison several months. He is said to be a dentist.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

On Monday, July 5, the steamer Albany of the Albany day line will leave Twenty second street at 9 A. M. for West Point, Newburg, and Poughkeepsle. Excursionists can return to the city at 5:80 P. M. The Sinking Fund Commissioners laid sadde yesterday the request of Col. Waring for permission to lease a stable in West Eighty minth street. The site of the new armary for the Sirky-inith Regiment at Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue was approved. Edward Goldschmidt has been appointed receiver for the H. Witte & Co. corporation, importers of reeds, bambeos, &c., at 104 John street, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The concernmade an assignment on June 14 to Mr. Goldschmidt.

schmidt.

The Board of Estimate reconsidered yesterday the vote by which the resolution authorizing the Board of Education to take \$21,079 from the fund for ordinary schoolhouses and spend it in fitting up as old grammar school as a temporary high school was less. The resolution was then adopted.

BIG COAL STRIKE ORDERED MINERS OF BITUMINOUS PRODUCT

TOLD TO QUIT WORK. The National Executive Board Takes Action on the Wage Scale Dispute-A Declaration That Business is Improving and That

the Miners Ought to Have a Share in It. COLUMBUS, O., July 2.-The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers issued an order to-day calling a general strike of all mine workers in the bituminous coal mining districts of the United States on July 4. The circular issued recites the wage scale action of the National Convention held here last January and recalls the fact that the National Board was authorized to call into effect the scale agreed

upon. The circular continues:
"Therefore, pursuant to the instructions of the National Convention, the National Board and district Presidents met in Columbus on June 24-26 and decided that in their judgment the time was opportune to suspend on July 4, 1897, for the arrangement of the before men-

the time was opportune to suspend on July 4, 1897, for the arrangement of the before mentioned scale rates. Therefore mine workers everywhere will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

"The signs of the times, as pointed out by the press and by the testimony of men versed in public affairs, are that business is reviving, that an upward tendency in prices of all commodities is apparent. In the general business revival and industrial improvement, which is carnestly proclaimed, we ought to share, and if we do not attempt to share we shall be false to curselves and to those dependent upon us.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—The order for a strike of all men engaged in mining bituminous coal will affect 107 mines and nearly 7,000 miners in this State. The miners have been employed only half time for several months, and wages have ranged from 45 to 51 cents a ton, making the daily compensation of miners from 90 cents to \$1.15. A strike has been expected for several weeks, and the railroad companies have generally prepared for it by laying in large supplies of coal at all coaling stations.

Jolist, Ill., July 2.—Despatches from Wilmington and Streator say that the order has been received from the Executive Committee of the Miners' National Association to stop work to morrow. Although it has been impossible for miners in other States to make a living, the Streator miners have earned less than \$3 a week on the average. All of the miners in the Wilmington district are now out. In the Streator out fully 40,000 lillinois miners.

Pitrabura P.a., July 2.—A convention of the union and non-union miners of the Pitterburg coal district will be held here tomorrow. Estimates have been published thas 125,000 miners will strike in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Illinois, but this number will be reached only in case all the non-union miners lon the movement. The miners have had steady work for nearly two months.

5,000 Coal Miners in Alabama Strike.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 2.-Five thousand nen are idle at the coal mines at Adger, Johns, Sumter, Blocton, Brookside, Cardiff, Brazil, to accept a reduction in the mining scale made by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Com-pany and Sloss Iron and Steel Company, op-erators of the mines in those places. Three hundred coke ovens at Johns were cooled last night on account of the suspension of work in the mines. No trouble is anticipated.

YONEERS, N. Y., July 2 .- The carpet mills of Alexander Smith & Sons closed down to-night for ten days. Between 4,000 and 5,000 hands are thrown out of employment. Frank T. Holder, the President and manager, has resigned.

ALASKA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

John Green Brady, Once a Homeless Watt, WASHINGTON, July 2 .- John Green Brady of Indiana, who has been appointed Governor of career. To the best of his knowledge he is a native of New York city. He never knew his parents nor the name they gave him, if any. He grew up a veritable street arab in the utmost poverty. In 1860 he was sent to Indiana with

car load of waifs as miserable as himself. The car reached Tipton, a county seat thirty miles north of Indianapolis, and a number of the youngsters were committed to the care of residents. Judge John Green, a prominent citizen of the place, called for the "ugliest, ragged-est, and most friendless" in the lot. "Jack," as he was afterward known, was promptly presented; and, at first, the Judge, appalled at so much misery in bulk, was inclined to go back on his demand, but finally took the lad home to Mrs. Green. She was out of patience with her Ars. Green. She was out of patience with her husband for his action, but the absolute destitution of the boy appealed to her and she got down to the real boy by a process of thorough cleaning. After the examination she thought she might learn to like him and Jack's new life began. He appreciated his home and the kindness of his benefactors, and diligently applied himself to study, proving himself capable and efficient. A course at the public schools was followed by a year at Waveland Academy, a well-known preparatory institution, and that by four years at year at Waveland Academy, a well-known preparatory institution, and that by four years at Harvard. He had determined to be a preacher, and after he had determined to be a preacher, and after he had determined to be a preacher, and after he had been graduated at Cambridge he was sent by Judge Green to England to pursue his theological studies. Returning to Tipton in 1876, the next year he went to Alaska as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and he has since remained there, His interest in the field was not confined to his missionary labors, and in 1881 he visited the States, displaying specimens of its gold and silver ores, and telling marvellous stories of its natural resources. As a result of his talks, there was a large increase of the population of the Territory, capitalists and prospectors being attracted by his enthusiastic descriptions. Mr. Brady contributed largely to the reports of the census of 1890 respecting Alaska and in the Harrison Administration served as Commissioner of the Territory.

Temperance Lecturer Fined for Drunkenness CLEVELAND, O., July 2.-Will J. McConnell. who has been a temperance lecturer for many who has been a temperance lecturer for many years and now engaged in the same occupation, was fined in the Police Court on Thursday and Friday mornings last on charges of intoxication. On Friday he asked to be let off easy, and promised to go to an Eastern sanitarium for treatment. Later in the day he was locked up in the county jail on an insanity warrant.

To Examine City Collector Oliver's Books MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 2.-The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution to-night author-izing its Finance Committee to examine the books of City Collector Oliver, and to demand a new bond from Oliver in case it should be deemed

Father Hewit Very Low. The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D. D. Superior of the Community of the Paulist Fathers, was very low last evening, and Dr. Kelly, his physician, said that death might be expected at any moment. Dr. Kelly said that there was no hope of Father Hewit's recovery.

Two Women in a Batch of New Lawyers. Seventy-seven of the candidates who were emmined in Brooklyn on June 14 for admission to the bar have been successful and have been sworn in. They include Miss Helen L. Blondel and Miss Lavinia Lally.

